

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號四月七年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1877.

日四廿月五年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 161, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, C. HENNING & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GAMA.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 600,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLON, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

H. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. MEYER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, J. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq. Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNRO DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. jyl6

### NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. del

### NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNES will Conduct the Business of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNE,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. 2218

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE PORTFOLIO GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

### NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent, the Firm of FREERES, RODATZ & Co. has been DISSOLVED on this Day.

R. FREERES.

G. C. F. RODATZ.

Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

THE Undersigned, Establishing themselves This Day as SHIPCHANDLERS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS under the Style and Firm of RODATZ & Co., have taken over the Business of the late Firm of FREERES, RODATZ & Co.

G. C. F. RODATZ.

O. KOCH.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. and

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPBROKER.

ROBERT DROSS.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877. jyl9

## Auctions.

### GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

### FRIDAY,

the 6th July, 1877, at Noon,—

ALBUMS, Pocket Books, Purse, Portfolios, Travelling Desks, Cotton Socks, Stockings, Butcher's Knives, Tooth Brushes, Silk Umbrellas, Whips, Plated Salvers, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Cologne Water, and Perfumery.

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

12 Clocks.

50 Long Enfield Rifles.

100 Short do. do.

100 Cavalry Carbines.

100 Navy Pistols.

25 bags White California Beans.

22 coils Manila Rope.

2 Hawsers.

2 bales Hemp.

1 bale China Medicine.

14 casks Porter.

1 Large Copper Lamp.

1 lot Eley's Cartridges.

1 box Silk.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. jyl6

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. MOSSOR, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 9th day of July, 1877, at Noon, on Board,—

The American Barkentine

"ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong, with Two Suits of Working SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS, 1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PROVISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remetalled and Repaired in New York, in December, 1874, and there classed "A1," for Four Years in American Lloyd's. She was again Remetalled and Repaired at MELBOURNE, in November, 1876, at a Cost of about \$1,000 and supplied with the New Suit of Sails referred to at a Cost of over \$200, and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association Limited, as being fit to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to any part of the World. She Carries 580 tons of Coals or 800 tons Light Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order for Sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four BOW TIMBER PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 92 x 32 inches, and two in the Tween Decks 40 x 28 inches.

For further Particulars and inventory, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 18, 1877. jyl8

## Auctions.

### SPANISH CONSULATE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Offices of the Marine Department, Manila, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the Spanish War Vessels "BERENGUELA" and "CIROE" (declared by the Government "useless for further service").

Conditions of Sale, Inventory, Form of Tender, and all other Particulars respecting the above, can be obtained at the Offices of this Consulate.

The upset Prices of the Vessels will be for the Frigate "BERENGUELA" ... \$20,326.98

Corvette "CIROE" ... \$ 5,278.27

and no offer will be received which does not exceed these amounts.

A. FARAUO,

Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, June 12, 1877. jyl2

## For Sale.

### AERATED WATERS,

IN

CODD'S PATENT GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

FROM the 1st July, the Price of all kinds of AERATED WATERS will be only

FORTY CENTS PER DOZEN.

SARSAPARILLA WATER, 75 Cents per Dozen.

ED. CHASTEL,

2, Wyndham Street, opposite the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, June 30, 1877. jyl30

## FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry."

TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

STARBUCK & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES.

MOULTON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars.

BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1877. jyl9

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.

A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

THE POST OF SECRETARY will become Vacant on 1st August next. Applications, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, will be received up to Noon of the 21st July, prox. Salary, \$1,500 per Annum.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. 221

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to Inform their Customers, that in consequence of the VERY GREAT ADVANCE in THE PRICE OF FLOUR, they will be compelled TO RAISE the Price of their First Quality BREAD One Cent per Pound, commencing from the 1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co., Limited.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

General Managers.

DORABJEE KOWROOEE.

Hongkong, June 21, 1877. jyl21

## Intimations.

### PIANOS, Etc.

TUNED AND REPAIRED.

BY

A. HAHN,

Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

or

Messrs CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1877. jyl8

## W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## SEALED TENDERS

will be Received by the Undersigned until Noon on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, for Building A FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, at H. M. NAVAL YARD.

Plan and Specification may be seen and further information obtained on Application.

JOHN BREMER,

Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. jyl4

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-second Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50, A Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. jyl25

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of July instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. jyl25

## HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. jyl29

## NOTICE.

MRS. G. B. FALCONER, Widow and Administratrix of the late G. B. FALCONER (sole and only Partner of the Firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., Watch Manufacturers, Jewellers, &c., Hongkong), and Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, Brother of the Deceased, beg respectfully to Intimate that they have agreed to CONTINUE the BUSINESS so long carried on by the late Mr. FALCONER.

In making this announcement, they have pleasure in stating that they have made such arrangements that the efficiency and high reputation formerly enjoyed by the Firm, will be maintained in its entirety in all its branches.

The Stock, as hitherto, will consist of EVERY ARTICLE of the BEST QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and they hope to be favoured with a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to the late Mr. FALCONER, and, in soliciting such, no efforts will be wanting to inspire that confidence on the part of their Customers which was so marked a feature in the Business as formerly conducted.

The Business will be carried on in the old Premises under the same Name and Style as hitherto, viz.,

GEORGE FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. 222

## KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARNOLD has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAR JACK, at 80, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. 2219

## Intimations.

### AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

Governor of Hongkong;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly Athletic Club,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Esal Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

## AH YON, SHIP'S







brave man who merits all the regret we can spare him. Everything was lost except some official despatches, placed in the hands of the agent des postes."

### Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)  
July 4, 1877.

#### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Low Ashing and Keung Lam Fook, coolies, were charged by P. C. Grimble with the unlawful possession of a box containing clothing, \$4 and a pair of bangles. The first defendant said the box belonged to his aunt, while the 2nd denied any knowledge of it. It was contended that this box was stolen from a coolie house at East Point. The defendants were sent to 4 months' hard labour each.

**BREACH OF THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.**  
Tam Ting, a shop-coolie, was charged with a breach of Section 81 of Ordinance 7 of 1866, by representing himself to be a householder and offering to secure a hawkker; he produced a registration ticket which had not been issued to him. Fined \$5 or 21 days' hard labour.

#### PETTY THEFT.

Wong Asing, a hawkker, was sent to 14 days' hard labour for stealing a pair of shoes.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

James Crossman, an engineer out of employ, was charged with being drunk in the street. The defendant said he was in the P. & O. service. He was in the *Dalla* before, and when that steamer was sold to the Japanese Government, he was taken over, but was discharged subsequently. He had nothing to do now, and wished to get away. The Magistrate discharged him and referred him to Mr Lind, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company.

### SUPREME COURT.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smal.)  
4th July, 1877.

#### Duff v. Inglis.

Mr Hayllar, C.O., instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Francis, instructed by Messrs Stephens and Holmes, appeared for the defendant.

This was an action for a decree of the Court ordering an account to be taken of a certain trust estate, comprised in and assigned by a certain deed of settlement executed on the marriage of Mrs Caroline Matilda Smithers with one Robert Oswald Browne, in July 1863, and for payment of such monies in the said trust estate as may be found due to the plaintiff, Mrs E. H. Duff, a daughter of the said Caroline Matilda Smithers.

Mr Hayllar opened the case for the plaintiff, and said Mrs Smithers had three children, two daughters and one son, and the question before the Court was for an order to take an account of the trust estate in favour of Mrs Duff under a deed dated the 10th July 1863, made between Mr Browne and Mrs Smithers on account of some property settled on her. Mr Browne married Mrs Smithers, a widow with four or five children, and a settlement was made before the marriage. Mr Browne died and Mrs Browne in 1869, married Mr John Inglis, the defendant. The trustees under the old deed resigned, and Mr Inglis was appointed the sole trustee of this estate. He took possession of the property and continued in possession or to administer it up to the present time. The plaintiff, of course, did not know what was the value of the estate now, except on the statement of Mr Inglis. Mrs Inglis afterwards died on the 31st August 1872, and this daughter, Miss Smithers, in the beginning of January 1876, married Mr Duff, and at the time of her marriage Mr Inglis gave her a paper in the form of a certificate shewing the amount of her share in her mother's property, and it was for Mr Inglis to explain what he meant by this certificate which was to the following effect:—"To Mrs T. W. Duff:—I hereby certify that the firm of John Inglis & Co. have to pay you \$17,033 on the day you become 21 years of age, on account of the money invested in that firm by the writer as the trustee for the late Mrs Inglis. On coming of age, you can apply for the money or have it with the firm at ten per cent. per annum." That was substantially what the plaintiff had been asking from the time she became of age. She had been asking for the money ever since. There was an error in this certificate which Mr Inglis was probably unconscious of when he drew up the paper, because according to the terms of the deed, the plaintiff was really entitled to have her money upon marriage. However, nothing would turn on that point now, because the plaintiff was already 21 years of age, and what they came into Court now was for this \$17,033 at ten per cent. A great deal of correspondence passed between the parties touching this settlement. Mr Hayllar then proceeded to read the note dated the 21st April 1877, in which the defendant said that having gone over the papers, he decided to pay the money as soon as the firm could do so, and that the money would be paid on the Monday following. Referring to the pleadings, the learned counsel said the answer to the petition was that a great deal of money had been expended in the maintenance of the plaintiff, but they had seen no accounts and could not say what the amounts were. It was unfortunate that an outside person was not made the trustee, but one thing was clear the plaintiff was entitled to the \$17,033 according to the defendant's own admission.

Mr Francis said if his learned friend relied on that certificate alone, probably they would not have been in Court now. But a claim for more was put in.

Mr Hayllar said they did not ask for more, but he was obliged to frame his petition in that form. If the defendant was willing to pay the \$17,033, probably they might settle the matter.

The Court was accordingly adjourned sine die to enable the parties to come to an arrangement.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### CHINESE GUILDS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"  
Hongkong, July 4th, 1877.

Sir,—The action of the different Chinese guilds lately has shown them to possess a power over the business of the

Colony which in many ways is to be regretted. Their unity of action, as displayed in recent cases, is directed without exception against the European merchant, and it would be difficult to cite an instance of the guilds considering a case of injustice done by any of their members to Europeans. The advantage to the Chinese, of these powerful combinations is evident, but to us what are the benefits? The Chinese are not rendered more amenable to our laws from the fact of their belonging to the guilds; indeed the guilds support their members in open infractions of law which the European, well knowing the result of isolated action on his part, submits to. Is the credit of its individual members improved by the fact of their belonging to the guild? The experience of all is to the contrary.

It is a dangerous sign when the power of these guilds is exercised as it has lately been without remonstrance on the part of Europeans, and unchallenged by authority, because no remonstrance has been made. It is my deliberate conviction that the operation of the guilds is illegal, usurping the place of law and in violation of it, that the power they possess and use is not in the end of justice, and finally that the Chinese know their power to be what I have described it. The possession of arbitrary power tempts to its abuse, and especially is this the case with the Chinese who have been accustomed in their own country to so little liberty of action. I say this well knowing the influence even at Peking of certain guilds, but for this influence there is a corresponding price demanded, the reason for which in the case of this Colony does not exist.

Combination among Europeans, except for purposes of defence, or individual safety, has in China proved a lamentable failure. We all know that this is so, and I think we all regret it. I am not sure that combination to resist the guilds would be advisable, even if it were possible to organise a homogeneous opposition.

My remedy would be either the control of the Guilds by Government, or the participation in their decisions by Europeans appointed by Government, or both. This would only be a partial remedy of a commercial disease, but we must sacrifice thoroughness in this case, in consideration of the delicate organisation of the subject.

Yours truly,  
EUROPEAN.

#### A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"  
Hongkong, July 4, 1877.

Sir,—As an admirer of Captain Walker's (28th Regt.) map, illustrating the Seat of War of the present Russo-Turkish campaign, that are to be seen at Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Store, I beg to suggest to that skilful officer that, in the absence of the necessary appliances for reproducing copies thereof in the Colony, the same may perhaps be photographed, thus allowing an opportunity to many of his friends and the public in general who take an interest in the present war to possess a copy of those maps for reference upon receipt of intelligence which reaches here now and then.

There is, in my opinion, an amateur artist of much celebrity in this Colony in the person of Mr Afong, who, if called upon, will no doubt execute the work with much credit to his name.

Thanking you for publishing the above.  
Yours obediently,  
MAC.

#### Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

A public sale of tobacco leaf of 1876 crop was announced for the 7th July, when several thousand quintals will be disposed of, and the following are the details of the sale:—500 quintals of Isabella, in lots, at \$80 and upwards per quintal; 3,800 quintals 4th Isabella, in 38 lots, at \$12 per quintal; and 3,700 quintals 4th Cagayan, in 37 lots, at \$14 per quintal.

In the steamer *Gloria*, which was wrecked near Singapore lately, there was about 8,000 quintals of tobacco on Government account amongst other cargo lost, and which was quoted at the lowest rate of \$14 per quintal, amounted to a value of \$112,000. This tobacco, with the authorisation of the supreme Government, was forwarded uninsured, and thus the Spanish Exchequer became the loser of a somewhat considerable sum.

It is said that the Government has not accepted the proposition for the steamer of the *Olanco* y Larings line to carry the mails between Europe and the Philippines.

Nearly every article of food at present in Manila is rising in price, and the bakers, in consequence of the dearth of flour, instead of asking a higher price for their goods, are supplying their customers with bread of smaller size than usual.

The *Comercio* of the 22nd June says that there are already in the market great number of canaves of rice, lately brought from other ports, the quality of which seems to be not bad. With this stock and other shipments of greater consideration and from the same source which are expected, we have no doubt that the high price which in a short period this important and most necessary grain has attained, will come to its normal price.

A correspondent at Vigan (Ilocos Sur), writes under date June 10, that about ten days ago a few merchants arrived there from the British India with some Japanese curios which are being sold with good profit.

A sulphur mine has been discovered in a hill in the province of Lete.

The *Emeralda* brought from Hongkong on the 19th June three camels, and they are now being exhibited to the public. As they are the first animals of their kind that have ever visited Manila, they are the object of much curiosity and admiration, and their owner will, no doubt, make some money in this speculation.

#### Japan.

(Gossett.)

A small shock of earthquake was felt yesterday (June 19th) at a quarter past noon.

The native journals report that large quantities of Hachigai silk were expected to arrive on the Yokohama market to-day (June 25th).

A rub is pending—the *Mitsui Bishi*

Company vs. Her Majesty's Government," arising out of the damage sustained by the *Chikih-Maru*, the property of the Company, while in collision with H. M. S. *Audacious* on the evening of Monday, the 11th inst. The suit is for compensation for injuries received by the *Chikih*, and demurrage at the rate of \$300 per diem, making the total amount claimed so far a sum of about \$5,000.

The *City of Peking* left San Francisco on the 20th instant and may be looked for about the 9th proximo.

The following table of exports and imports from and to Japan and Corea during the month of May, is published in a native paper.

Exported to Corea.	Value.
Rice.....	5,643 koku Yen 28,390.10
Barley.....	930 " 2,542.39
Ground barley, 1,580 " 4,891.41	
Miscellaneous.....	38,004.65
Total.....	8,026 Yen 78,877.45

Imported from Corea.

Miscellaneous Articles, value, yen	14,868.13.
During the same month 50 junks left Corea for Japan and 69 junks arrived there from Japan. The total number of Japanese residents in Corea is 232.	

The Brit. bark *Union* is loading at Nagasaki for Yokohama.

During the fire on the Bluff an attempt at incendiarism was made upon the premises of Mr Dillon, a water manufacturer, No. 88, Market Street. The incendiary had saturated a rag with Japanese oil, placed it upon a shelf in the shop, and, having deliberately lighted it, made good his retreat. The time was villainously well chosen for the attempt, while all the inmates, Japanese and foreign, of the establishment were absent. Luckily, however, as soon as the flames spread to the paper and woodwork of the wall, a passer-by was attracted by the smoke issuing from the door which the incendiary had left open, and the damage was arrested before it had time to become extensive. A Japanese servant recently discharged is suspected of this dastardly outrage.

### THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

(Tokio Times.)

The government troops in Kiushu are surely, though with exceeding slowness, driving the rebel bands before them, and the latter now appear unable to hold any important position which the Imperialists assail. A very complete review of the situation is given in the extracts from a Japanese newspaper of this city which we reproduce elsewhere. The duration of the struggle is still matter of uncertainty, but the ultimate discomfiture of the insurgents is unquestioned by nobody. Retainers of the ex-daimios have responded with remarkable alacrity to the recent call of their former lords, and arrive daily in Tokio, in great numbers, to offer themselves for service in the loyal army. It is reported that the Emperor, with his household, will remain in Kioto throughout the summer.

### FIRE AT YOKOHAMA.

Last night (June 20th) at about half-past nine o'clock the fire-bells gave warning of a fire at the Bavarian Brewery, No. 68. Dense clouds of smoke rolled out from the burning building, which led to the conclusion that the entire premises were gutted, more especially as flames burst through the roof at one end. Crowds of foreigners and natives were soon on the spot; fire-engines began to arrive from all directions; and their crews were rushing about for some time first to one well and then to another in hopes of getting a supply of water, but none was to be obtained. The well on the premises had a small supply, and an engine was soon fixed close to it, but had scarcely commenced to draw when the gear got out of order, and its efforts were rendered futile. After a long time had elapsed some one suggested the fish-pond at the bottom of Heg's hill as a source from whence a good supply of water could be procured. With great alacrity three engines established connection with the pond, and the hissing of the much desired fluid was in a few moments heard as it poured upon the flames. In the meantime, though there was plenty of smoke from a stack of damp malt which had caught fire, the flame was burning but slowly and making but little headway.

With efficient direction of affairs there is no doubt that the fire might have been extinguished before the engines began to labour. As it was confusion reigned supreme: every one employed seemed to be working on his own account; and the only actual service rendered was by some Japanese who had boldly placed themselves on the roof, and fought the flames at close quarters. But after supplies of water had been brought to bear upon the burning mass, first from the fish-pond before mentioned, and next from Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand's pond in Spring Valley, and a fire party had arrived from H. M. S. *Audacious*, the flames were soon mastered and cut off from the main building, and by eleven o'clock all danger of the disaster spreading was over.

For some time, however, the houses in the vicinity were in imminent peril, as burning fragments of wood borne by the breeze, fell on the roofs and remained there occasionally alight for some time. Fortunately, however, the only damage done was to the various systems of the occupants of the dwellings.

The origin of the fire is ascribed to the fact that maltsting was going on; and it is supposed that the furnace was overheated, and so caused the malt that was in process of drying to catch fire. Altogether about 160 bags of malt and the whole of the machinery, were destroyed, though but a small portion of the building fell a prey to the flames. The small amount of damage is due to the substantial character of the structure rather than to the well-meant, but mismanaged efforts of the bystanders before water was procured. The malt was not insured; but we hear that the building was—*Japan Gazette*.

### THE WAR.

(Mitchell's Maritime Register.)

Amongst the recent intelligence received in connection with the war, is the announcement that two British steamers have been stopped at Constantinople. These vessels, the *Maifurkanis* and the *Moldavia*, were detained, as stated, by reason of the blockade. They were outward-bound vessels. Had they been homeward-bound from the Black Sea, the *Azor*, or the *Danube*, they would, as a matter of course, have been allowed to proceed. The cargoes are no doubt coal, as most vessels in the Black Sea trade either load out from England with coal or go out in ballast. Now, apart from the great and, at the present time, extraordinary expense of warehousing cargo in Constantinople, there is a prospect with respect to these ships and their

cargoes, and of other British ships that may any day be similarly situated, which it behoves British Shippers and Merchants who think of trading with the Turkish or the Russian Ports to bear in mind, and to carefully consider. It is, of course, not forgotten that within the past month the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated distinctly that Her Majesty's Government could not call upon either belligerent to define what is or what is not contraband of war, and the Queen's Proclamation is silent on the subject, save as regards supplies of men, munitions of war, and ships of war, or those which may be converted to warlike purposes. Turks and Russians are, therefore, alike at liberty to define the term contraband of war, or, as contraband, according to their destination, or really according to the caprice of either belligerent, or of the Courts of Prize which he may think proper to establish.

Our readers have seen that the Turks have already established a machinery by which neutral ships and their cargoes shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, with an appeal to Constantinople. We have already expressed an opinion on the apparent character of this tribunal, and we have nothing to add except to express our satisfaction that, so far as the Danube Trade is concerned, British ships are beyond reach of its operation; and we presume that the same may be said by this time of vessels which have arrived at Russian Ports in the Black Sea and the *Azor*, and have cleared out, whether with or without cargoes. But here are vessels arriving at Constantinople, and unable to proceed on account of the blockade—that is, the blockade of the Russian Ports by the Turkish forces. Well, then, these vessels and their cargoes were destined for the enemy's Ports, for had they been destined for any Turkish Ports in the Black Sea, they would not, of course, have been interfered with. Being, then, destined for an enemy's Port, the question of contraband at once arises, and it is to be hoped, for the information of Owners, Merchants, and Underwriters, that some distinct decision may be arrived at. Of course, as these cargoes were shipped and left the Port or Ports of shipment before the declaration of war, although liable to detention, they would not be liable to forfeiture. Moreover, if they are enemy's goods, they are under the neutral flag, and would be free under Article 2 of the Declaration of Paris—if the belligerents think proper to respect the provisions of that instrument.

And which must be the question in all similar cases that may arise during this war, it is or is not contraband of war. If it is, it becomes *ipso facto* good prize of war, and, of course, with the ship, is liable to forfeiture; if it is not contraband, even an enemy's destination may not make it good prize, unless destined for a blockaded Port. If some understanding on this subject is not arrived at, and the results made public for the information of all whom it may concern, it will be impossible to carry on commercial communication with either belligerent, while the war lasts, without incurring risks which are incompatible with safe and legitimate trading. Lists of contraband articles have been prepared before now, and are given in some of the textbooks. No doubt there would be considerable difficulty in getting either the Porte or the Russian Government to discuss, much less to settle, the question of contraband, and to agree upon a list of articles; but there are some articles—coal is one of them—reaching which life of the utmost consequence either to Turkey or Russia does seem to be at stake with either Turkish or Russian Ports is to be carried on during the war.

It is well settled that the carriage of war, unless destined for a blockaded Port, by a neutral ship is a lawful act, and that such an adventure, consequently, may be insured; but the goods may be seized by the other belligerent, and the whole cargo may be forfeited, if any portion of it is declared to be contraband of war. To bind the Underwriter, therefore, in the event of capture, the nature of the trade and of the goods must be disclosed to him; but how can this information be of practical value unless the insurer knows to a certainty what articles will expose the cargo to forfeiture by the captors? The more the subject is considered, the more indispensable to carrying on trade during this war with either Turkey or Russia does it seem to be, that some understanding should be arrived at with both belligerents as to what articles they will regard in all events, as contraband. It will be too late to take a decision upon this material point in the Prize Courts of the captors. It is but fair and just that neutrals should know beforehand what they have to expect, what they may do, and what they should avoid. If they continue to trade with either belligerent during this great struggle.

### THE 31-TON GUN.

On the 4th of May interesting and important experiments with this gun were resumed at Shooburness, with a view of again testing its powers. One important purpose of the practice was to ascertain if the gun's powers would be so increased by the chambering as to justify the chambering of the four weapons of the like calibre which are now being "built" for the *Indefatigable*.

The gun was quickly loaded by Sergeant Tristram's experimental gun detachment, a picked body of men who have had a wide experience of gun works. The charge this time was 42lbs. of the pebble powder, the enlarged chamber permitting the addition of 55lbs. of powder to the former charge of 370lbs. The projectile was a blind Palliser shell, the same as on the former occasion when firing at the target, the weight being the same as before—1,001bs. The projectile was a standard one, and the gas-chamber used on its base was one known as the "Lyon," this being the expanding copper ridge which on the explosion would expand and fill the rifling, and thus give the full energy of the exploded powder to the gun, the gun had to thrust. The work of loading the gun and sighting her target took but a very few minutes. The shot of the last firing was "low, rather to the left," and the aim was now taken "high, and rather to the right." The electric communication for firing was then set to the gun, and the bugle sounded for all on the range to retire to the shelter of the bombproofs.

The gun was fired, and the explosion which followed was a sudden roar, and without the shock which used to be experienced when the firing was over the sands. A strong wind was blowing off the range, and thus the report was carried across the water, but it was afterwards ascertained that three miles off, Southward way, some of the inhabitants heard a rattling of their windows.

When an interval had elapsed—a sufficient interval to allow of any scattered pieces of shot to the ground—the company ran from the shore. The gun itself was first inspected, and it was seen that her machinery had worked admirably, for the gun had run back 55ft. on her tramway, which rises slightly, on delivering the shot, and then had run down to the firing-point. The target was then inspected, and the result of the shot was soon seen. The shot had, like the one in February, penetrated three plates and the teak intervals to all four, but the increased energy on this occasion was seen in the work it had effected on the fourth plate, in comparison with that effected by the shot in February. The part of the plate, the fourth or outward one, struck by the February shot was cracked and slightly bulged, but the part of this plate struck by the shot just fired was normal, and in place of being only cracked, as in the other case, it was broken across the edges of the broken part gaping wide, and showing the head of the shot, which had gone further in distance than the 47 inches of iron and teak of the target. The powerful frame-work behind the target, placed there to sustain it against any blow, had been greatly shaken, and a 16-inch timber beam was shattered in fragments by the force of the pressure. Viewed from the front, it was seen that the shot, with the enormous energy with which it had come into contact with the target, had "set up"—that is, it had closed up towards the head, and the character of the metal being changed by the concussion, the rear part of the Palliser had crumbled into pieces, some of these being no larger than walnuts, while the gun-metal studs and the copper gas-chamber were separated from the white metal, and were also in fragments.

The initial velocity of the shot—the speed at which it had left the mouth of the gun—was registered at 1,600ft. a second, and the striking velocity—that at which it came into contact with the target—at 1,685ft. a second. In February the shot fired with 370lbs. of powder made an initial velocity of 1,500ft. a second, and a striking velocity of 1,496ft. a second. The velocity registered on the 4th was the highest known, it is said, and fully accounts for the base of the shot "setting up" in the manner described.

The pressure upon the chamber of the gun was taken after the shot, and it was found that the mean pressure was under 20 tons. A cast was taken of the interior, and the facts came out clearly that the gun was in the same condition she was in before firing—that the slight fracture known as the "crack" had not altered in the least, and that there was nothing to prevent her from being fired if the Committee should desire to fire with a steel shot, so as to test to the utmost the powers of the gun. The Committee decided not to fire any more shots on this occasion, but to consider and weigh fully the results before proceeding further. It is not known, therefore, yet whether the gun will be sent to Woolwich to have a new steel lining, as is intended shall at some time or other be done, or whether further experiments will be carried out with her in her present position.—*Times*.

### THE AMERICAN ARMY.

A telegram published a few days ago announced that the War Department at Washington "had ordered the discharge of 2,500 soldiers, thus reducing the United States army to 25,000 men." It is possible that there is some error in this statement, for according to Act of Congress the number of enlisted men in the ranks after 1875 was limited to 25,000, and the actual returns for January 1876, showed that this point of reduction had been attained. There can, however, be little doubt that the War Department under the new Secretary, Mr. Key, will continue the policy of gradually pruning down the numbers of the standing army, and that ultimately a much lower point will be reached, as low, perhaps, as that at which the military strength of the Union stood before the war. The Democratic majority in the late House of Representatives made an effort to carry out this conception thoroughly, but their attempts were unsuccessful. The action was prompted in part by jealousy of General Grant's supposed military influence, in part by a desire to remove the means by which the South had been coerced, but chiefly, perhaps, by party traditions; for the antipathy to a standing army, so long nourished by popular parties in England, and still curiously surviving in the annual discussion of the Mutiny Bill, existed and still exists in an exaggerated form among our American kindred. Hardly was the struggle for independence over when Congress disbanded almost the whole force under arms, and even, it is said, intended to place a permanent limitation upon the number of soldiers to be raised at any time and in any circumstances. It was actually proposed that the limit should be fixed at 3,000 men, but Washington crushed the proposition. He suggested the addition of a clause providing "that no enemy shall invade the United States with more than 3,000 men."

In 1780 there were under 1,300 men in the ranks, but gradually the exigencies of increasing territory, of conflicts with Indians and Mexicans and of bickerings with Great Britain, Spain, and other Powers, compelled slight additions until in 1861, when the Civil War broke out, the army consisted of nineteen small regiments, containing about 14,000 men. Of these two-thirds went over to the Confederacy. The extraordinary exertions made during the secession struggle need not be noticed here. At the close of the struggle more than a million of Federal volunteers were under arms, all save 11,000 of whom, temporarily retained for service, were mustered out before the 1st of November, 1866. In the following year the numbers of the regular army were fixed at 50,000 by Act of Congress. Another Act of 1870 reduced those numbers still further to 30,000, and as we have mentioned, a still later Act limited the rank and file, after 1876 to 25,000. It is possible that the reduction which Secretary Key has now ordered is a further step in the same direction, for the statement that the maximum of 25,000 has now been maintained after the discharge of 2,500 men is unintelligible. The Army and Navy Journal of the United States last year states that the "active army" consisted of 22,330 men, and the non-combatant forces, including the staff, the West Point instructors and cadets, the signal service, the retired list, and so on, of 2,970 men. These were scattered over the four military divisions—the South, the East, the Missouri, and the Pacific—into which the United States has been divided. Owing to the demands of the war against Sitting Bull and his Indians, two-thirds of the available forces were at that time

quartered in the Missouri division, chiefly upon "the Plains." During the excitement of the presidential contest the number of troops in the South was largely increased, and there are still considerable Federal garrisons in Louisiana and South Carolina. But since the settlement of the political difficulties in those States the necessity for the presence of troops has disappeared, and Mr Key probably looks to the speedy pacification of the South as a ground for enabling further reductions in the strength of the army. Another reason may be that the department is actually short of money, for last session of Congress ended without the passing of the usual appropriations, and President Hayes has thought it desirable to postpone the meeting of the Houses until October. We should not be surprised if a reduction of the military expenditure, amounting in 1877 to 40,000,000 dollars, or nearly \$5,000,000, were made a prominent feature in the domestic policy of the new Administration. It would be supported by nearly all the Democrats and by a powerful section of the Republicans; but it would of course be unpopular with the extreme Radicals, who have not yet relinquished the hope that some sort of imprudence on the part of the South may give the war politicians an opportunity of renewing their faded glories and of restoring their shattered power.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**A SUCCESSFUL DREAMER.**  
In the latter part of December the *Ida May* was made fast to a wharf near the mouth of the Kennebec river. Mr Gore was left in the sole charge of the vessel, and in course of time, he went below and "turned in."

Mr Gore's berth was both short and narrow, and by no means the sort of place which would be selected by an experienced dreamer for the comfortable practice of his art. Nevertheless, after remonstrating gently but firmly with the rats, and expressing the hope that they would have the decency to avoid meddling with his nose, he inserted himself into the berth and fell asleep. So far, there was nothing extraordinary in his conduct; but after an hour or two he began to dream not in an idle and frivolous way, but an earnest attention to his own interests and those of the owners of the *Ida May*, which challenges our warmest admiration.

Mr Gore dreamed that some unknown person touched him on the shoulder and said, "You will be drowned." The touch instantly awoke him, but though the remark of his visitor still sounded in his ears, there was no one visible. His first impulse was one of indignation against the rats, and he expressed at some length his estimate of the character of a rat who would deliberately make a man up in the middle of the night by whispering discouraging remarks in his ear. In a few minutes, however, Mr Gore remembered that he had never before been spoken to by a rat, and he hence rapidly came to the conclusion that the person who had so mysteriously prophesied his death by drowning could not be one of the sloop's regular complimenter of rats. As he was quite certain that there was no human being but himself on board the vessel, he felt that the only true explanation of the affair was that he had dreamed a prophetic dream, and was really about to be drowned. Having arrived at this conclusion, he decided that if he was going to be drowned he might as well get up and go on deck, where he could witness the spectacle; so he hurriedly drew on his boots, put on his hat and sought the deck.

As soon as Mr Gore reached the deck he saw that one side of the sloop had been caught under the projecting edge of the wharf, and that the rising tide would soon cant her over so that she would fill and sink. He instantly seized a handspike and pried the vessel loose, thus extricating her from a danger that must have proved fatal had he not discovered it in time. Had he remained in his berth it is morally certain that he would have been drowned, and it is equally sure that he would have remained there had he not dreamed the prudent dream.—*N. Y. Times*.

### Quotations.

Hongkong, July 4, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$565 1/2  
" credit, ..  
" Old Patna, cash, .. 552 1/2  
" credit, ..  
" New Benares, cash, 542 1/2  
" credit, ..  
" Old Benares, cash, 545  
" credit, ..  
" New Malwa, cash, 575  
" credit, 580  
" Allowance Teels, 16 a 32  
" Old Malwa, cash, 595  
" credit, 600  
" Allowance Teels, 24 a 48

CAMPFIRE, .. 19.00  
QUICKSILVER, .. 62.50 a 63.50  
SALTPETRE, .. 7.10 a 7.75

### Exchange.

Bank, on demand, .. 4/10  
" 30 days' sight, .. 4/10  
" 60 days' sight, .. 4/10  
" 90 days' sight, .. 4/10  
" Documentary, 6 months' sight, .. 4/10  
Bombay, demand Rupees, .. 28 1/2  
Calcutta, .. 28 1/2  
Shanghai, demand, .. 74 1/2  
" 30 days, .. 75 1/2  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, .. 8 prem.  
Mexicans, .. 1 1/2  
Gold Leaf, .. 25.50  
English Sovereigns, .. 4.98  
Australian Sovereigns, .. 4.98  
Discount, .. 8 a 10

### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 37 1/2 prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$750  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,075  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$250  
Yongtze Ins. Association, \$1,720  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$150  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150  
H



## Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;

Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th July,  
1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
H. O. G. L. Y., Commandant, REVENUE,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPELLE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Speeds will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Speeds and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 6th July, 1877. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DE POUVEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. jy7

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-  
parted for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on FRIDAY, the 13th July, at  
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 12th proximo. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available; 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 25 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877. jy28



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,

Also,  
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"CATHAY," Captain DUNDAS, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. jy14

## To Let.

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,  
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa-  
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.  
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra  
Terrace. Possession from the 1st June  
next.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.  
Possession from the 1st July next.  
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough  
Street. Possession from 1st August next.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace.  
House No. 10, Albany Road, lately  
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIPP.  
"Bimble Villa," Pok-fu-lum, furnished.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

## TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road,  
late in the occupation of Taz Bonyeo  
Company, Limited.

Apply to  
TURNER & Co.,  
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

## NOW READY.

TENG-SHUI, OF THE RUDIMENTS OF  
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.  
E. J. EISEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
\$1.50.

BUDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures.  
By Dr. E. J. EISEL. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Dawson & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.  
JAS. B. COUGHRAN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods in Mats, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1872.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

## COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

## INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

## COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

## COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

## AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

## INSURANCES.

NOTICE.  
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM  
TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has  
This Day been transferred to THE  
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old  
Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,  
WILLIAM HUNT,  
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.  
20, Old Broad Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-  
tisement THE MARINE INSURANCE  
Co. has This Day taken over the  
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL  
STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed  
Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hong-  
kong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT J. LODGE,  
Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept  
Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the  
MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class  
Steamer.

A. McIVER,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of  
London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. aul7

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-  
SURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to  
Issue Policies against LOSS or  
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.

Every Risk taken by this Company is  
participated in by Three of the largest  
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-  
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus  
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,  
equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS,  
thus enabling this Company to accept large  
lines.

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se26

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TALES 400,000, EQUAL TO  
\$555,555.40.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.  
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.  
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing  
Firm.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.  
FONG SOY FUN, of the Tung Sang Wo  
Firm.

WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee  
Firm.

PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,  
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,  
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of  
China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

## Intimations.

## Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"  
No. 5, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and  
a Half.

## CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar.  
Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from  
page 224.)

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Prim-  
itives and Key to Shwo-Wan.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligences.

Collectanea Bibliographica.  
Notes and Queries—  
The "Kling Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.  
The Shan of the King of Ch'u.  
Tondo Sol'a Notation in China.

Rats a Delicacy.  
Domestic Torture.  
Do.  
Do.  
Esop's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1875) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of  
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
Ma CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at  
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the  
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Arratoon Apeur	5 c	MacTavish	Brit.	str.	1392	July 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Danube	3 h	Clanchy	Brit.	str.	660	July 2	Xuon Fat Hong	Bangkok
Douglas	5 h	Pittman	Brit.	str.	864	June 29	Douglas Lapralk & Co.	Coast Ports
Emmy	...	Blanco	Span.	str.	222	June	3 Remedios & Co.	..... McD.'s Slip
Golden Horn	4 h	Alton	Brit.	str.	1023	June 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Singapore
Glenfalloch	5 h	Taylor	Brit.	str.	1386	July 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai
Lotus	2 h	McNulty	Brit.	str.	1407	July 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	.....
Macgregor	3 c	Newell	Brit.	str.	1406	July 1	Gilman & Co.	.....
Mikado	4 c	Barclay	Brit.	str.	1992	June 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai
Norna	2 h	Walker	Brit.	str.	606	July 8	Kwok Achcong	Swatow
Spartan	5 c	Cooper	Brit.	str.	987	June 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila
Tanais	5 c	Reynier	Fch.	str.	1735	July 3	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Thales	...	Coles	Brit.	str.	820	May 29	Douglas Lapralk & Co.	K'loong Dock
Thingvala	4 c	Molten	Dan.	str.	1577	June 27	Landstein & Co.	To-day
Venice	5 c	Rhode	Brit.	str.	1271	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon
W. Corea de Vries	2 h	Walker	Brit.	str.	334	June 4	Hok Moh Leong	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Yangtze	3 c	Schultze	Brit.	str.	783	June 28	Siemens & Co.	Wanchai Pier
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
A. S. Davis	8 h	Ford	Amer.	sh.	1399	June 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....
Batavia	4 h	Haseloo	Ger.	bge.	688	June 23	Siemens & Co.	Keelung
Beethoven	8 c	Haje	Ger.	bge.	340	June 25	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai
Belted Will	7 h	Brantwalte	Brit.	bge.	812	June 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....
Bonolutha	7 h	Higgins	Brit.	bge.	970	July 2	Meyer & Co.	Wanchai Pier
Blanca Perlica	4 h	Tancredi	Ital.	bge.	686	June 22	Landstein & Co.	.....
Bonita	3 c	Stehr	Ger. Sm.co.	340	June 27	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	
Brown Brothers	2 h	Goodell	Amer.	sh.	1493	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Manila
Canton	2 c	Knudsen	Slam.	sh.	779	June 22	Chinese	P. & O. Whar
Carl	3 h	Thomsen	Ger.	bg.	215	July 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....
Charlotte Andrews	8 c	Place	Brit.	bge.	356	July 1	Rozario & Co.	.....
Cheng Soon	2 h	Oheng Sang	Siam.	sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	.....
Chinaman	7 h	McKenzie	Brit.	bge.	680	May 21	Russell & Co.	London
Corinne	4 h	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	395	June 24	Wieler & Co.	.....
Orested Wave	8 c	Renoup	Brit.	bge.	345	July 1	Order	.....
Daphne	7 h	Arendrup	Brit.	sh.	954	June 18	Meyer & Co.	Higo
Daphnia	4 c	Lellonnals	Fch.	bg.	327	May 28	Siemens & Co.	Labuan
Evening Star	4 c	Asburn	Brit.	bge.	371	June 29	Wieler & Co.	Wanchai Pier
Fleetwing	4 c	Guest	Amer.	sh.	829	May 7	Olyphant & Co.	.....
Formosa	8 c	Hyland	Brit.	bge.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.	New York
Frederick Perthes	2 c	Spalding	Amer.	bge.	1082	July 1	Order	San Francisco
Golden Spur	2 c	Carroll	Brit.	sh.	668	June 30	Meyer & Co.	.....
Grassmere	2 c	Hasings	Brit.	bge.	698	July 1	Borneo Co., Limited	Nicolajefak
Cryfa	4 c	Roberts	Brit.	sh.	1068	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....
Hannah Law	3 c	Greig	Brit.	sh.	1289	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
Highlander	3 c	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1382	May 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Jacobino	4 h	Hohlmann	Ger.	bge.	417	June 24	Siemens & Co.	New York
Jalo	2 c	Moberg	Russ.	sh.	1865	July 2	Order	.....
Jotum	3 c	Hauff	Norw.	r.h.	385	July 1	Melchers & Co.	.....
Kandangahatur II.	8 h	Zeeth	Dut.	sh.	1114	June 16	Melchers & Co.	.....
Leading Wind	7 h	Hinkley	Amer.	sh.	1208	June 30	Meyer & Co.	.....
Lottner	8 h	.....	Amer.	sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.	.....
Lord Macaulay	8 c	Monkman	Brit.	bge.	847	July 1	Captain	.....
Louisa	4 h	Gulberoh	Ger. Sm.co.	245	July 1	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	
Maria Louise	4 h	Gulberoh	Fch.	bge.	425	June 22	Carlowitz & Co.	.....
Matchless	8 c	Jewes	Amer.	sh.	1164	June 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Morro Castle	2 h	Jawett	Amer.	sch.	494	July 1	Captain	.....
Nuevo Constante	4 c	Urdaz	Span.	sch.	203	July 9	Remedios & Co.	.....
Onaka	7 h	Lowe	Brit.	bge.	597	June 18	Meyer & Co.	.....
Parola	3 h	Lunt	Am. Sm.co.	527	June 4	Russell & Co.	.....	
Pelhe	3 h	Christiansen	Ger.	bge.	250	July 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York
Penrith	4 h	Brimington	Brit.	bge.	521	July 1	Melchers & Co.	.....
Piccola	4 h	Grafe	Ger.	bge.	239	July 1	Siemens & Co.	.....
Polynesia	1 c	Schwauer	Ger.	sh.	985	June 16	Siemens & Co.	.....
Robt. Henderson	8 h	Gunn	Brit.	bge.	568	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Rosina	4 h	Hansen	Am. Sm.co.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	
Siamese Crown	2 h	Saxstoph	Slam.	sh.	540	June 25	Chinese	For Sale
St. Anne	4 h	Jau	Fch.	bg.	287	June 28	Carlowitz & Co.	.....
Stanfield	4 h	Dudley	Brit.	bge.	576	June 16	Borneo Company, Limited	.....
Viscount Macduff	4 h	Wright	Brit. Sm.co.	298	June 23	Borneo Company, Limited	.....	
Wealthy Pendleton	8 c	Blanchard	Amer.	bge.	809	July 2	Douglas Lapralk & Co.	.....
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Bombay	Smith	Brit.	str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	
Heironimus	Biehl	Ger.	bge.	423	June 21	Wieler & Co.	Chefoo	
Hieronimus	Koch	Ger.	bg.	226	June 22	Landstein & Co.	Tientain	